

Perceptions of Self-Efficacy and Perceived Benefits in Adolescents About Covid-19 Vaccine in the Working Area of Telaga Dewa Health Center, Bengkulu City

 Hijratul Ullia¹,  Wisuda Andeka Marleni^{2*},  Reka Lagora Marsofely³

^{1,2,3}Poltekkes Kemenkes Bengkulu
Bengkulu, Indonesia

✉ andeka@poltekkesbengkulu.ac.id*

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Abstract

SARS-COV-2 is the virus that causes Corona Virus Disease-19, an infectious disease. As of April 17, 2022, Bengkulu, one of the corona virus-infected provinces, has 29,099 confirmed cases and 167 fatalities. The new goal of 52% of 2,215 youth has not been met in terms of youth vaccination rates. The study's objective was to examine how adolescents in Bengkulu City's Telaga Dewa Health Center worked with the Covid-19 vaccine. In-depth interviews with theory of the health belief model and focus group discussion approaches are two of the qualitative methods used in this study to get information. The results are given as descriptive data that has been prepared verbally based on the outcomes of in-depth interviews with informants. Teenagers (15–17 years old) who were divided into 5 groups 5 who had received vaccinations and 5 who had not as well as 2 support groups consisting of parents of teenagers and Covid-19 vaccine professionals served as the study's informants. In order to implement the health belief model, this study collected data from a group of adolescents who had received vaccinations and those who had not. It was discovered that the adolescents had a positive perception of their vulnerability, were aware of the seriousness of the Covid-19 virus which can be fatal and the advantages of the Covid-19 vaccine. However, based on the experiences of those closest to them, the adolescents were still unclear about the vaccine's side effects. Adolescent immunization rates should be increased, according to recommendations.

A. Introduction

The 2019 coronavirus disease was dispersed globally by the covid-19 pandemic, which by April 2020 had affected over 210 nations according to the WHO (Aula, 2020). Coronaviruses are a member of a very vast viral family. Some of these viruses attack animals, such dogs and cats, but other coronavirus kinds can infect humans, like the case of COVID-19 (Utami et al., 2020). On March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported two cases of Covid-19 that were confirmed (Saputra et al., 2021). Starting with these cases, according to Ministry of Health data from 2020, the number of Indonesians infected with the coronavirus is rising daily until April 17, 2022, when the country had 6,039,873 cases of COVID, 155,866 deaths, and 5,825,729 cases of people certified cured (Liwe et al., 2023). Bengkulu is one of the provinces in Indonesia infected with the corona virus, as of April 18, 2022, 29,104 people have been confirmed 28,485 recovered and 448 died.

One of the government's innovations in combating and managing COVID-19 worldwide, particularly in Indonesia, is the introduction of the vaccine (Gultom et al., 2022). The goal of the Covid-19 vaccination is

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to prevent the disease from spreading, lower the morbidity and mortality that it causes, develop immunity, and shield the community from Covid-19 in order to safeguard both the economy and the community.

The process of gathering, analyzing, possessing, and arranging information is called perception (Sarwono, 2010). When a person experiences an external stimulus, their organs pick it up and send it to the brain, where it becomes a stimulus for perception (Listyana & Hartono, 2015). In line with this, perception is the ability of the five human senses.

Adolescence is a time of transition between childhood and adulthood during which time one develops psychologically, biologically, and psychosocially in order to be ready for adulthood (Moore et al., 2001). The World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence as the age range between 10 and 20 years old. As for vaccination targets such as those in Bengkulu, which are targeted at adolescent groups ranging from 15-18 years of age. The data source from the KPC-PEN Dashboard with the education subcategory which was carried out from March 1 to August 4, 2021, as vaccination of children aged 15-18 years has started and to date there have been 1,019,056 (4%) who have been vaccinated from the target of 26.7 million.

Based on the initial survey of researchers conducted at the Telaga Dewa Health Center on April 11, 2022, the data on adolescents who have been vaccinated has only reached 52% of the 2,215 adolescents in the health center's working area. This is due to the fact that there exist numerous factors that impact the information regarding the Covid-19 vaccine, and the community's extensive dissemination of erroneous information and dearth of knowledge serves as the foundation for a study conducted at the Telaga Dewa Health Center to ascertain adolescents' opinions regarding the Covid-19 vaccine.

According to Rosnstock, 1974, each individual takes precautions to avoid a disease based on the assessment of their beliefs (Attamimy & Qomaruddin, 2018). In this case, the concept of the Health Belief Model is able to describe the perceptions of adolescents to adults about the covid-19 vaccine. Research conducted by Liu et al (2020) shows that (Health Belief Model) shows a significant relationship with perception.

B. Research Methods

This study use descriptive methods in a qualitative manner to investigate detailed information through focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews based on the health belief model (HBM) (Yati, 2008). Purposive sampling is a technique used in this study to select a sample consciously or one that has been selected by the researcher based on the specifications (criteria) of the desired sample (Sutama, 2011). Considering the criteria consisted of main informants and key informants, namely Main informants adolescents aged 15-18 years (high school), Group 1 adolescents who have been vaccinated (main informants), group 2 adolescents who have not been vaccinated (main informants), Puskesmas (vaccination program managers who are supporting informants), and Parents of adolescents (supporting informants). The purpose of this study is to find out how teenagers in Bengkulu City's working area at the Telaga Dewa Health Center feel about the Covid-19 vaccine.

C. Result and Discussion

Key Informant

Researchers managed to get as many as 5 who had been vaccinated and 5 who had not been vaccinated who were willing to be information in this study. Information regarding the characteristics of informants can be seen based on table 4.1. Based on the research that has been done, the description of the informant's characteristics includes the age and education of the informant. The results of the distribution of informant characteristics can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Vaccinated Key Informant Characteristics Distribution Table

Code Informant	Age	Education	Gender
IF1	15	High School	Female
IF2	17	High School	male
IF3	17	High School	Female
IF4	17	High School	male
IF5	16	High School	male

Table 2. Distribution of Characteristics of Unvaccinated Primary Informants

Informant Code	Age	Education	Gender
IF6	17	High School	Male
IF7	17	SMK	Female
IF8	17	High School	Male
IF9	17	High School	Female
IF10	15	High School	Female

The primary informants were given multiple codes by the researchers to make writing easier for them to understand. The codes (IF1), (IF2), (IF3), (IF4), (IF5), (IF6), (IF7), (IF8), (IF9), and (IF10) can be obtained given an order of 1 to 10. The code can be interpreted similarly to the (IF1) Informant example.

Supporting Informants

Supporting informants in this study were 2 supporting informants EK and MR parents who live in 1 house and 1 supporting informant YT who is a covid-19 officer on duty at the Telaga Dewa Health Center, Bengkulu City. These informants were obtained by researchers directly from informants and health workers at the health center.

Table 3. Supporting Informant Distribution Table

Code	Age	Jobs	Relationship
Officer covid	29	Midwife	-
IP1	34	Housewife	Mom
IP2	43	Housewife	Mom

This **FGD (Focus Group Discussion)** found that adolescents who have and have not been vaccinated get two perceptions, namely the perception of believing that covid is true and the perception of covid vaccination can prevent contracting covid-19 disease. The perceptions of the main informants who stated that Covid-19 did not exist were BW and PR. However, some key informants believe that covid exists, including JM, WN, CB, DP, PT, and GA. However, there are those who do not think that covid is true, namely, MI and NP. The perceptions of informants who stated that covid vaccination can prevent covid-19 transmission were GA, DP, WN, JM, LA, and MI. However, there are those who think that covid vaccination cannot prevent covid-19 transmission, namely, NP and CB.

Interview Result

a. Perceived Benefit (perceived benefit of action)

Researchers obtained several informants in the group who had been vaccinated, all informants believed that the benefits of the vaccine were very influential for them, while in the group of informants who had not been vaccinated, the informants still believed that the benefits of the vaccine existed and did not believe that the vaccine was beneficial in their lives.

b. Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy found that informants who have been vaccinated believe that covid exists and to prevent exposure to it by vaccinating and while informants who have not been vaccinated 3 informants still do not believe the covid virus exists and do not prepare anything for vaccination, while informants believe the covid-19 virus exists but do not prepare for the informant vaccine.

A person's perception does not just arise, of course there are factors that can be said to be an influence. These factors are why two people who see the same thing may give different interpretations of what they see. Selective attention, individuals only focus their attention on certain stimuli [Makmun & Hazhiyah \(2020\)](#) research conducted on adolescents aged 12 to 15 years showed that only a few experienced side effects after vaccination to prevent Experts say that adolescents over the age of 12 should be given vaccines. That is because they will meet many people when they return to school and participate in direct teaching and learning activities, where this condition makes the potential for transmission can occur easily with a new type of corona virus infection.

The primary interviewees in this study were the 15–17 years old group of teenagers who had received vaccinations and those who had not. Additionally, three parent informants Mother 1 and her parents as well as one COVID-19 officer from the Telaga Dewa Health Center in Bengkulu City were collected by the supporting informants. The Health Belief Model I (HBM) theory is a conceptual framework used in this

study to ascertain an individual's perceptions on their acceptance or rejection of their health. The idea of healthy behavior modification (HBM) explains why people choose to engage in healthy behaviors or not (Rahayu & Fauzah, 2020). The results obtained in this study were 5 adolescents who had been vaccinated and 5 adolescents who had not been vaccinated who were willing to become informants and had a high school education, as well as 3 parent support informants, namely Mrs. 1 and Mrs. 2 who had a high school education and 1 covid-19 officer at Puskesmas Telaga Dewa who graduated from S1 midwifery included in this study.

The results showed that 9 informants from the vaccinated and unvaccinated groups gave a positive sigma towards the benefits and those felt after the covid-19 vaccine for the vaccinated group, while 1 informant from the unvaccinated group did not get any benefits regarding belief in the effectiveness of the covid-19 vaccine. Based on available data, the number of Covid cases started to decline after the medical community was successful in developing a vaccine and spreading vaccination campaigns across the globe. Several nations also reported a notable decline in the number of cases, both in terms of transmission and fatalities (Hannan, 2022).

Based on the results of the study, the informants' confidence in their ability to vaccinate 5 informants who have been vaccinated and have not been vaccinated prepare themselves for the covid-19 vaccination while the other 5 informants are not very enthusiastic and still doubt the benefits of the vaccine because there is no confidence in themselves in the covid-19 vaccine. Research results Kania Novitra et al., (2022) further intervention is needed for adolescents who still have self-doubts about the COVID-19 vaccine, to act so that they can increase their interest in receiving the vaccine and show a positive attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination.

D. Conclusion

1) Perceived benefit of action, of all informants, almost all (90%) informants who have been vaccinated and those who have not been vaccinated have a positive perception of the benefits of preventing the covid-19 virus, only a small proportion (10%) have a negative perception of the benefits regarding belief in the effectiveness of the covid-19 vaccine. 2) Self-efficacy, of all informants, only half (50%) of informants who have been vaccinated and have not been vaccinated believe in their ability to vaccinate and prepare themselves or encourage them to do the covid-19 vaccine while the other half (50%) of informants are not very enthusiastic and still doubt the benefits of the vaccine because there is no confidence in themselves in the covid-19 vaccine.

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